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*Histoire de la Sépulture et des Funérailles dans l'Ancienne Egypte*, par E. AMÉLINEAU. Paris, 1896. (Annales du Musée Guimet) pp. 336 and 345.

These volumes, the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of the Museum, consist of the history of sepulture and funeral rites in ancient Egypt, and are illustrated by 112 wood cuts. The profound influence of the form of Egyptian belief in immortality dominated art, architecture, etc., and no country is fuller of monuments of this belief than Egypt. The monuments, tombs, etc., are described historically, and with great detail; although all the chapters are exceedingly objective, the author does not hesitate to pause for interpretations sufficient to define his standpoint for the reader.

*Affirmations*, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. London, 1898. pp. 248.

"How happy the world might be if there was no literature but the Bible, if Augustine, Aquinas, Calvin, and thousands of smaller men, had not danced upon it so long, stamping every page into mire." The author has been all his life casting away knowledge gained from books and literature and coming toward that haven of knowledge where a child is king. Very different from this is the literature of life, and the author uses Nietzsche, Casanova, Zola, Huysmann, and St. Francis, essays on whom make up the book, as stalking horses to creep up more closely to the life his soul loves so well. He has a special predilection for questionable themes and deems it useless to discuss others, although certainty is the end of all. He desires to settle a few things, clean out the Augean stables, and recall the simple, eternal facts of existence. Yet for every man his own affirmations are always the best. The essays are written in a sprightly style, and while they presuppose some things about the author treated, make the best of all introductions to them.

*The Problems of Philosophy*, by JOHN G. HIBBEN, Ph. D., Stuart Professor of Logic, Princeton University. New York, 1898. pp. 203.

As an introduction to the study of philosophy, the author's design is to indicate between points at issue on controverted questions without details or exhaustive criticism. It is assumed that the student who is beginning the history of philosophy will find himself at a loss to understand the relation between earlier and later periods, and will lack proper perspective to appreciate the drift of opinions. After the plea for philosophy, the successive chapters discuss the problem of ontology, cosmology, psychology, epistemology, logic, ethics, political science and æsthetics. The standpoint is that of idealism, the method lucid, and the book attractively printed and bound, and conveniently indexed.

*The Skin Considered as an Organ of Sensation*, by J. S. LEMON, Ph. D. Gardner, Mass., 1899. pp. 56.

Dr. Lemon, a former pupil of Clark, here treats the genesis of touch and of the skin and nervous system; the resumés of different theories about these topics and central localization; analyses of different skin senses and the recent experimental investigation upon them; discusses illusions, etc. The strong point of the paper is perhaps the author's study of the earlier history and literature of the subject. From one to half a dozen writings by 128 authors are appended.

*The Doctrine of Energy. The Theory of Reality*. By B. L. L. London, 1898. pp. 108.

The author has previously published essays entitled, "Matter and Energy," and "Are There Two Real Things in the Physical Universe?"